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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News will save themselves and this  
establishment a great deal of annoy-  
ance if they will take time to notice  
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,  
3 rings.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2  
rings.  
For City Editor and Reporter, 359, 3  
rings.  
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.  
For Business Office, 359, 3 rings.

WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL.

There are so many things to be  
thankful for today that the Deseret  
News will not attempt to recapitulate  
them. If there is anybody who feels  
that he has no cause for gratitude, he  
must either be utterly destitute or  
abnormally unthankful. Notwith-  
standing the ills of mortal life, sick-  
ness, pain, distress, poverty, disap-  
pointment and the ravages of death,  
yet there is ample room for rejoicing  
over blessings bestowed. It is better  
to dwell on them than to indulge in  
grief or vain regrets over that which  
is withheld.

When we reflect on the experience  
of the past year, taking into view the  
sunshine as well as the shade, the  
pleasures of hope as well as the gloom  
of despair, we will find so many bright  
spots of cheer that we must all feel  
thankful to beneficent Providence.

On this great Nation prosperity has  
smiled with beaming countenance. In  
this fair State no home need be des-  
titute nor individual go unsupplied.  
There is an abundance for all. And  
though it is not evenly distributed, for  
that is not the order of this world, yet  
measures are existent and a disposi-  
tion is felt for the relief of all who  
are in want either through failure or  
folly.

It is a lovely Thanksgiving day, and  
there is no spot of earth where it is  
better enjoyed or more universally ap-  
preciated than in these mountain valleys,  
blest with life, health, plenty and free-  
dom and the love of God and mankind.  
Thanks and praise be to the Giver of  
all good for blessings too numerous and  
too great for enumeration!

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT

The greatest gathering of prominent  
railroad men in this city occurred on  
Wednesday. And the occasion of their  
coming was an unusual event. They  
were on their way to witness the driv-  
ing of the last spike in a piece of rail-  
way work that is unique and wonderful.

There have been many remarkable  
feats of engineering in America. Moun-  
tains, ravines, gulches, rivers, heights  
and depths have formed no unconquer-  
able obstacles in the path of the iron  
steed, which has trampled down all ob-  
struction and ridden triumphantly over  
field and flood. But the Great Salt Lake  
offered a new and singular barrier to  
the running of desirable straight lines,  
and the project of crossing it was  
viewed with incredulity and ridicule.

What! An elevated road on piles  
driven through the brine of a treacher-  
ous inland sea, so strongly saline that  
a mouthful of its waters means stran-  
gulation, and a storm on its bosom  
would carry destruction and death! Its  
treacherous quicksands and unfathom-  
able sinkholes would defy safe support,  
and only failure and disaster could be  
reasonably anticipated. Millions of dol-  
lars would be sunk in the acid waters,  
and the rails and roadbed would go  
with them.

So ran the forebodings of the pes-  
simists. But genius, foresight, muscle  
and sinew, dogged determination, un-  
daunted persistence, science, art and  
enterprise, with unlimited money be-  
hind them as an irresistible push and  
source of power, vanquished every phys-  
ical foe and even overcame the terrors  
of the "bottomless pit," closed its gap-  
ing jaws and filled up its insatiable  
maw. The imagined "impossible" has  
been achieved and the word expunged  
from the railroad vocabulary.

Well might the giants of the roads  
gather from afar to witness the cere-  
mony of today! It is a fitting railway  
Thanksgiving. The Lucia cut-off is but  
a section of the shortening work that  
has been done on the lines under the  
Harriman system, and the result is the  
cutting down of traffic-time, to an ex-  
tent that will bring joy to the traveler  
and be of immense value to business.

The power of mind and money com-  
bined is truly marvelous, and fills the  
acute observer with as much admiration  
as astonishment. The worship of  
Mammon is base idolatry. To bow  
down before mere worldly wealth is

slovenly servility. But what great  
achievements on the lines of material  
progress can be effected in these times  
of gigantic enterprise, without capital  
as well as genius, and what grand and  
majestic results are achieved by their  
union!

Utah has always favored and wel-  
comed the railroads. Her chief pioneer  
was a big contractor and builder of  
tracks for the first transcontinental  
highway, which followed mainly the  
trail of the gallant band he led hither  
in '47. Railways have aided mightily  
in the building and developing of this  
State. They are among the grand forces  
of civilization. They are aids in the  
divine plan for the union of the nations,  
the spread of intelligence, the frater-  
nization of races, the establishment of  
mutual interests and the bringing in  
of the reign of universal peace. We  
hail their advancement with satisfac-  
tion, we applaud their successes, we  
wish them Godspeed. And we place  
them high on the list of the many mag-  
nificent blessings for which we feel  
grateful on this bright Thanksgiving day.

GOOD WORK FOR THE CLUB

The investigation undertaken by the  
Commercial Club, as to the cause and  
alleged necessity of the advancement  
in the price of coal, is properly within  
the lines of the purposes and powers of  
that organization. It has proved itself  
to be a live and active body from its  
inception. And that it has in view the  
welfare of this city will not be disputed  
by any reasonable resident. The step  
now taken is certainly in the right di-  
rection.

There are two sides to this coal ques-  
tion, as there are to all proposals.  
But there is only one right side, and  
that is to be found out and made plain.  
The high figure demanded for fuel is a  
serious matter, and it concerns our  
business and commercial affairs as well  
as the private pockets of individuals.  
Dear coal means high cost in manu-  
factures and general trade, which nec-  
essitates high prices for commodities. It is  
of general public interest.

The Commercial Club will endeavor  
to get to the root of the trouble. It will  
not make a one-sided inquiry. The  
reasons advanced by the railroads, the  
dealers and all parties to the raise will  
be examined, and consumers will learn  
what and who is to blame, if blame  
there be. A fair and full inquiry  
may be confidently expected. We hope  
there will be no disposition to withhold  
the information that the club desires to  
obtain for the common welfare. It is  
claimed that not only is the price of  
coal too high, but the weight given  
in some cases is too short. If this is  
the fact it ought to be ascertained and  
exposed. The consumer in that way  
sustains a double injury. We suggest  
that this also be looked into, carefully,  
that the wrong if it exists may be  
righted. The public will be with the  
club in this good work, and the "News"  
joins in the wish that it may be suc-  
cessful.

GOOD ANTI-LYNCH LAW.

According to all accounts, the anti-  
lynch law in Ohio works well. It is by  
no means a failure.

The Springfield Republican quotes  
from a Cleveland paper some cases in  
support of this assertion. The first is  
that of Charles W. Mitchell, who was  
accused of assault, arrested, and cruelly  
murdered by a mob. It was a case of  
mob passion alone, for, so it is  
claimed, it was afterward proved that  
no such crime as Mitchell was accused  
of had been committed on the woman,  
either by him or by any one else.

There was then an anti-lynching law  
on the Ohio statute books, passed in 1898.  
But a judge of the court of common  
pleas had pronounced the law unconsti-  
tutional, and right on the heels of this  
decision followed the mob murder of  
Mitchell. The authorities of Cham-  
paign county, in which the lynching oc-  
curred, were prosecuted, and the case  
carried to the supreme court of the  
state, which decided that the law was  
constitutional, and Champaign county  
was mulcted in \$5,000, which sum has  
just been paid to the heirs of Mitchell  
in Ohio and Illinois. It is further stated  
that the court and other costs incurred  
in carrying the case to the supreme  
court amounted to as much more, so that  
Champaign county paid \$10,000 for the  
luxury of its mob. No other murder of  
the sort has been perpetrated in Ohio  
since the passage of the act.

Another case is that of two men in  
Logan county, and a white woman, who  
were roughly handled by a mob, being  
dunked in a pond in November, and  
forced to walk 15 miles afterward; and  
for that violence the county was made  
to pay its victims, who were not seri-  
ously injured, \$2,700, and the money  
was paid promptly. This has had the  
effect of cooling off mob passion and  
secure for people under suspicion a fair  
trial, with punishment or acquittal, as  
the facts shall warrant.

Here, then, is a suggestion of a way  
out of mob rule. If the counties re-  
sponsible for the mobs are made to pay  
for their neglect to protect prisoners,  
there will be less offenses of that na-  
ture.

A BERLIN STORY.

An extraordinary story comes in the  
form of a special to the Chicago News  
from Berlin, to the effect that the Ger-  
man emperor is receiving "hundreds of  
letters" from people in the three Scan-  
dinavian countries, asking him to "in-  
terfere" in Scandinavian affairs, as the  
"recognized head of the Germanic  
race." The story goes on to say that in  
the letters from Denmark, the writers  
regret the war that "disunited the two  
peoples." In the letters from Norway,  
we are told, "bad times and high  
taxes." And from Sweden, it is added,  
"all sorts of petitions come," the bur-  
den of which is for the emperor to take  
a hand in the affairs of the country.

All these documents, it is said, are care-  
fully indexed and filed in the foreign  
office archives for future reference.

If this story is true, if from the three  
kingdoms hundreds of letters of such a  
nature are sent to Berlin, there must  
be a secret German propaganda in  
Denmark and throughout the Scan-  
dinavian peninsula. For such letter-  
writing would not grow up spontane-  
ously. Someone is behind that move-  
ment, dipping the pens and inspiring  
the petitions. It is known that for  
years there has been trouble along  
the Russo-Norwegian border, as there  
always is along the line of Russian ex-  
pansion. Lately such troubles have  
been reported on the border line be-  
tween Sweden and Finland, and the  
Russian governor-general is said to  
have ordered the erection of miles of  
fence at Tornea, in order to interrupt  
traffic with Sweden at that point. But  
it is unthinkable that the three Scan-  
dinavian nations should with one ac-  
cord turn to Germany for advice and  
comfort in these troubles. It is particu-  
larly unreasonable to suppose that the  
Danish people, who are not directly  
concerned in Russian aggression in the  
far north, should ask the Kaiser for  
aid. The story sounds as if it were  
made up in Berlin and published for a  
pointer. No doubt the German emper-  
or would be very much gratified, were  
the Scandinavians to recognize him as  
the head of the Germanic, and kindred  
races.

According to reports from the north-  
ern countries, a much more sensible  
move is gradually taking form, and  
that is one for the union of interests.  
That is an idea that is as old as the  
nations themselves. Were they to form  
a federation, by which the sovereignty  
and autonomy of each country were  
fully recognized, at the same time they  
were forming a unit in their foreign  
policy, they might for a long time, if  
not for ever, avert a catastrophe which  
appears to be impending; for small  
states are inevitably ground to powder  
between the larger ones that fight for  
more room. That idea was carried out  
in the treaty of Kaimar, 1237, but the  
world at that time was but little pre-  
pared for federations. Now such an  
agreement might work better. It would,  
if it were generally understood that  
possibly national existence is involved.

Old and stale jokes thrive best under  
a spreading chestnut tree.

Before his arrest he was Demolli, but  
after he was Demolli-shed.

Today closes the football season.  
What will the harvest of death be?

The falling leaves furnish a splendid  
chance of a rake-off for everybody.

Many a young man fancies that  
sang froid is the same as sang froid.

When the Panama ditch is dug, Pan-  
ama and not Venice will have the grand  
canal.

The arrest, at Sunnyside, of the strike  
organizer will tend to disorganize the  
strike.

The good people of Chicago can ride  
in streetcars again, providing they have  
the price.

A California exchange says that oiled  
roads are a great success. So are water-  
ed stocks.

The Kaiser has changed his voice  
and modulated the tone, but his aspira-  
tions are the same.

Emperor William speaks in a whisper,  
but it is to be remembered that the  
world is his whispering gallery.

Dr. Parkhurst is enjoying good health  
again. He hasn't said anything mean  
about New York for several days.

The Chicago streetcar strike has been  
settled. Some of the employees may be  
the wiser for it, but none are the richer.

The Gardner-Fitzsimmons fight last  
night might be described as "Punch,  
brother, punch, punch with care, all in  
the presence of the passengiers."

The grand basins and lagoons at the  
St. Louis exposition will be flooded.  
Many things there will be flooded if care  
and economy are not exercised.

"If you send me to jail I cannot be  
responsible for the consequences," said  
Organizer Demolli. He need not worry  
as the State will be responsible.

When three hundred Moros are killed  
and only five American soldiers are  
wounded, it is easy to see who are the  
men of civilization and have the best  
guns.

When the Colombian minister of for-  
eign affairs thanks Minister Beaupre  
for the tender of the good offices of the  
United States in the Panama affair, he  
comes very near heaping coals of fire  
on your Uncle Samuel's head.

Colombia has informed the Panama  
Canal company of Paris that it will not  
be allowed to dispose of its privileges to  
the United States, and that when its  
concession expires Colombia will take  
up the privileges, Colombia as yet does  
not realize that so far as Panama af-  
fairs are concerned she is dead, as  
dead as Julius Caesar.

"It seems now to be leaking out that  
Philadelphia fortunes have suffered  
worst of all in the recent shrinkages.  
Yet you hear hardly a yip from the  
Quaker City at a time when the New  
York losses are being heralded forth in  
all their harrowing details. Philadel-  
phia suffers in silence," says the Boston  
Transcript. That is the proper way for  
the quietest city in the country to suf-  
fer.

The railroads of the United States  
killed 2,554 persons and injured 45,777  
during the year ending June 30, 1903.  
The total number of casualties 48,331.  
Cost the railroads \$9,596,577 property  
loss, as compared with \$7,545,496 for the  
previous year. The increase in the  
number killed was 735, and in the num-  
ber injured, 4,179. No other country  
can boast such a record. Being the  
greatest nation on earth why shouldn't  
we have the biggest railway accidents?

EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

Baltimore Sun.

Colonel Younghusband's expedition to  
Tibet has for its alleged purpose the  
enforcement of certain commercial  
treaty rights which the spiritual potent-  
ate at Lhasa has been ignoring, and  
which the representative of China, the  
Chinese power, is unable or unwilling  
to get observed. The policy of the

government of Tibet has been to ex-  
clude all foreigners, but the govern-  
ment of India claims that this policy is  
not impartially applied. Hindus and  
British goods are excluded while other  
goods are admitted, and British mer-  
chants are expelled, with cruelties from  
localities to which treaties give them  
the right of access. As the interests of  
commerce greatly concern the present  
ministry, it has been decided to pene-  
trate the trade barriers north of India  
and make an opening for British goods  
in that direction. Russia has been cul-  
tivating the Lama at Lhasa, and this  
circumstance perhaps quickens the In-  
dian government's interest in Tibet,  
which is the only state north of India  
which has not been tacitly or expressly  
allotted to one of the great powers.

Chicago News.

If Col. Younghusband and Col. Mac-  
Donald, the British officers whom the  
government of India has ordered into  
Tibet to seek a conference with the  
grand lama, succeed in carrying out  
their instructions they will have the dis-  
tinction of taking the troops of a civil-  
ized power nearer to Lhasa than any  
other troops ever have been before. The  
first expedition, sent out under Col.  
Younghusband to meet representatives  
of the dalai lama and confer as to ways  
and means of removing hindrances to  
trade between Tibet and India, pene-  
trated only thirty miles beyond the  
Tibetan border. Col. MacDonald's detach-  
ment is expected to go much farther.  
Its objective being a point within the  
limits of the "forbidden city." Should  
the lama's resistance be such as to war-  
rant the Indian government in taking  
aggressive measures a conflict may fol-  
low which will not cease until British  
soldiers are in control of Lhasa itself.

New York Evening Post.

Col. Younghusband's punitive expedi-  
tion in Tibet is little likely to lead  
to international complications. The  
cause of the British advance are the  
failure of the Lama to observe trade  
treaties and the impossibility of getting  
satisfaction through his nominal super-  
ior, the Chinese emperor. Tibet is the  
single state north of India which has  
not been silently allotted to one or the  
other of the great powers. Unques-  
tionably, Russia has been cultivating the  
Lama, but it is not probable that she  
will interfere in any way with the British  
move. Russia's natural route to the  
southern seas is by way of Persia, and  
her interest in the disposition of Tibet  
only of the remotest. England, then,  
is not likely to be hindered in her  
policy of getting trade concessions at  
the haven's point. But Col. Youn-  
ghusband has his work cut out for him.  
If the Tibetans are an unknown quan-  
tity as a military force, the "roof of the  
world" is a geographical certainty of  
the most difficult sort. The campaign  
will be an arduous one.

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dren 25 cents; adults 50 cents to \$1.00. Bar-  
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cleanses, soothes and heals  
the diseased membrane,  
it cures catarrh and drives  
away a cold in the head  
quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread  
over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is im-  
mediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does  
not produce itching. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug  
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Corset, in white, black and drab, regu-  
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One line of the new straight front C. B.  
Corset, in black, drab and white, regu-  
lar price \$2.00; sale price, **\$1.00**  
One line of newest styles in the J. B.  
Corsets, in black and white, regular  
price \$2.00; sale price, **\$1.00**  
Our entire stock of Equipoise Waists,  
regular prices from \$2.25 to \$3.25; sale  
price, only **\$1.00**  
A 7c Vest for large people on sale for  
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ken); sale price, **75c**  
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A special table of ladies' heavy fleeced  
Vests and Pants and children's heavy  
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quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread  
over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is im-  
mediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does  
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